



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Review* (pp. 437-439) S. T. ORTON: Knight Dunlap, *An Outline of Psychobiology*. *Book Notes*.

HAMILTON, G. V. A Study of Perseverance Reactions in Primates and Rodents. Behavior Monographs, Vol. 3, No. 2. Edited by John B. Watson. Boston: Henry Holt and Company. 1916. Pp. 65.

LOZANO, FERNANDO. La Raiz de la Guerra y El Fundamento de la Paz Definitiva. Madrid: Imprenta Espanola. 1916. Pp. 30.

MINER, MAUDE E. Slavery of Prostitution: A Plea for Emancipation. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xi + 308. \$1.50.

---

## NOTES AND NEWS

### HUGO MÜNSTERBERG

1863-1916

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG was born in Danzig, Germany, June 1, 1863. After graduating from the Gymnasium of his native city in 1882, he studied philosophy, natural science, and medicine at the Universities of Geneva, Leipzig, and Heidelberg, from 1882 to 1887, obtaining the Ph.D. degree at Leipzig in 1885, and the M.D. degree at Heidelberg in 1887. He entered upon his academic career as *Privat-Docent* in philosophy at the University of Freiburg in 1888, and was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1891. In 1892 he was called to Harvard University as professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory; he occupied the chair at Harvard continuously until his death, but spent a year abroad as Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin (1910-11), where in addition to his professorial duties he organized and directed the *Amerika-Institut* of the German government. Professor Münsterberg was vice-president of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in St. Louis in 1904; of the International Psychological Congress at Paris, 1902; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1906; and of the International Philosophical Congress at Heidelberg, 1908. He was president of the American Psychological Association in 1898, and of the American Philosophical Association in 1908. This career of remarkable activity and achievement was brought to a sudden close on December 16, 1916, when Professor Münsterberg was stricken while addressing a class-room of students at Radcliffe College.

Professor Münsterberg was the author of numerous papers and books on psychological, philosophical, and other topics. His pub-

lished works include the following: *Die Willenshandlung*, 1888; *Beiträge zur experimentellen Psychologie*, I.-III., 1889-92; *Verse* (Hugo Terberg), 1897; *Psychology and Life*, 1899; *Grundzüge der Psychologie*, I., 1900; *American Traits*, 1902; *The Americans*, 1904; *Principles of Art Education*, 1904; *The Eternal Life*, 1905; *Science and Idealism*, 1906; *On the Witness Stand*, 1908; *Aus Deutsch Amerika*, 1908; *Psychotherapy*, 1909; *The Eternal Values*, 1909; *Psychology and the Teacher*, 1909; *American Problems*, 1910; *Vocation and Learning*, 1912; *Psychology and Industrial Efficiency*, 1913; *American Patriotism*, 1913; *Grundzüge der Psychotechnik*, 1914; *Psychology and Social Sanity*, 1914; *Psychology, General and Applied*, 1916.

As the titles of this list indicate, Professor Münsterberg was interested in a wide range and variety of topics. His earlier interests centered in the problems of physiological psychology, where he did pioneer service in opening up such topics as the phenomena of volition to experimental analysis. Then came a period during which his attention turned to the philosophical aspects of his science, and to questions of general human interest. The later years of his life were largely devoted to an endeavor to apply psychology to the practical affairs of life. Beginning with the psychological problems which confront the criminologist and the administrator of justice he gradually extended his investigations to the general question of vocational selection and industrial efficiency. For several years he had been active in a movement which aimed to promote friendly relations between Germany and the United States; and it was in consequence of his activities in this direction and in the direction of the practical application of psychology that he was most widely known. For more than two decades Professor Münsterberg has been a prominent figure in American psychology, where his commanding personality, his originality, his skill in forceful presentation, and his fearless and untiring devotion made him a leader in arousing and stimulating interest in psychological problems.

J. W. BAIRD.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.